

*Eugyra*, Alder and Hancock.

*Cynthia*, Møller, Index Moll. Groenl. 1842. In part.

*Eugyra*, Ald. and Han., Hancock, On the larval state of *Molgula*, &c., Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., ser. iv., vol. vi. p. 353, 1870.

*Molgula*, Kupffer, Jahresber. der Commiss., &c. 1874. In part.

*Eugyra*, Lacaze-Duthiers, Les Ascidies Simples des côtes de France, Arch. de Zool. expér. et génér., t. iv. p. 647. 1877.

*Eugyra*, Traustedt, Oversigt over de fra Danmark og dets nordlige Bilande Kjendte Ascidiæ Simplicis, Vidensk. Medd. Nat. Foren. i Kjøbenhavn, 1879-80, p. 428.

*Body* globular, unattached. Branchial aperture six-lobed; atrial four-lobed.

*Test* usually thin and transparent, incrustated with sand or plain.

*Branchial Sac* with no folds. Internal longitudinal bars few, but broad and ribbon-like. Infundibula formed of regularly coiled vessels, which form a double spiral meeting at the apex.

*Tentacles* compound.

*Genitalia* forming a single mass situated on the left side close to the intestine.

The above definition of the genus is that of Hancock, slightly modified so as to admit a species such as *Eugyra kerguelenensis*, which has no glandular hairs on the outer surface of the test and is not incrustated with sand, and so as to be in accordance with the nomenclature of parts adopted in this work.

The main distinction between this genus and *Molgula* lies in the structure of the branchial sac, *Eugyra* being characterised by the entire absence of folds, the broad ribbon-like internal longitudinal bars, and the large and regularly coiled infundibula.

*Eugyra kerguelenensis*, Herdman (Pl. VI. figs. 4-9).

*Eugyra kerguelenensis*, Herdman, Preliminary Report, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 1880-81, p. 237.

*External Appearance*.—The body is globular or slightly elongated dorso-ventrally and is not compressed laterally; it is not attached. The anterior end is broad, convex, and flattened in the centre between the two apertures; the posterior end is more convex. The dorsal and ventral edges are nearly equally rounded; the sides are convex. The apertures are both at the anterior end, they are not distant, and are conspicuous; the branchial is sessile, or almost so; the atrial is much more prominent, forming a short cylindrical projection pointing directly anteriorly.

The surface is even and smooth, with the exception of a few wrinkles round the apertures. There is no sand adhering.

The colour is a light transparent grey.

Length, including the atrial siphon, 2 cm.; breadth, 1.8 cm.

*The Test* is very thin and transparent, except on the atrial siphon and immediately around the branchial aperture where it is thicker.